

LABOR CLARION

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Labor Will Participate In Campaign to Fight Infantile Paralysis

Plans for labor participation in the celebration of the President's Birthday, January 29, have been completed and operations are well under way. This year, in a united campaign against infantile paralysis, all funds will go to the new National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, recently announced by the President.

Editors of labor papers, including the editor of the Labor Clarion, have been invited to serve as members of a special Labor Press Committee.

Celebration of the President's Birthday will not be limited to balls or parties of any special type, but will include every form of entertainment or diversion that can be devised, to suit communities everywhere.

Then also, special certificates for "Founders" of the new National Foundation will be distributed to those who contribute one dollar. In addition to this a great Birthday Greeting will be distributed for signatures, each signer paying 25 cents. The blanks will be delivered to the President as soon as they have been returned.

Headquarters for the Labor Division have been established in the Carpenters' Building, Washington, D. C., with William Green, chairman; Matthew Woll, secretary-treasurer; Gilbert E. Hyatt, executive secretary; together with a committee of representative labor men whose names will be announced shortly.

National Foundation to Disburse Funds for Poliomyelitis Relief

The funds raised in the present campaign to combat infantile paralysis will be paid into a National Foundation, and distributed by that Foundation. Putting aside for a time the funds spent on research—and never was there a problem that called for research more loudly—the Foundation will distribute its dollars, and the equipment and medicines and appliances which dollars get, in accordance with community needs.

Probably that would be a wise policy in combating almost any disease. In dealing with infantile paralysis, it is the only wise policy. Infantile paralysis—acute anterior poliomyelitis, if you must have the correct technical term—is about the most unpredictable, unguessable of the major plagues that now afflict mankind.

Is Treacherous Disease

With most diseases, competent health authorities know where they are likely to strike. If they are imported ailments you watch the ports. If they are home bred, you know the conditions that breed them. Any doctor knows that a community depending on an uninspected milk supply, or getting its water from sources open to untreated sewage, has made a rendezvous with typhoid, and that some day or other that appointment will be kept. He knows, too, that a bare-footed population in the South is pretty certain to be well salted with hookworm; and that people living in marshy districts furnish the chief market for quinine with which to fight malaria.

The best physician on earth does not know anything of the sort about infantile paralysis. He has not even the remotest guess as to where it will strike next. Swamp and mountain, slum and

high-toned summer resort—this maker of human wreckage invades them all.

Poor Worst Afflicted

In proportion to the number attacked, he works much worse havoc with the poor than with the well to do. This is true of all diseases; we are just beginning to learn—and admit—that poverty is a pretty deadly ailment in itself.

You might describe this National Foundation as an agency to see that neither poverty nor the ignorance, which sometimes goes with it, has a chance to help infantile paralysis do its wicked work. It is the nearest thing to a guarantee of adequate treatment, both in the acute state and in the after effects, that has ever been attempted. The resources raised by this campaign are mobilized, ready for any call from Passamaquoddy Bay to San Diego; from Puget Sound to Key West.

The generalship of this plan is worthy of the work itself—and there is no higher praise.

CIVIL SERVICE POSITION OPEN

Seeking a man qualified to take a position as manager of the State Blindcraft Shop in San Diego, the State Personnel Board will hold a civil service examination at 8, 1938.

Slump at Bottom, Says Publisher, Warning Against War on New Deal

Glenn Griswold, vice-president of the McGraw-Hill Company and publisher of "Business Week," told the American Management Association in conference in New York that the bottom of the present recession has been reached, that a definite rise in business continuing through the coming year is due to start at once, and that:

"The worst thing that we can do is fight the 'new deal'."

"We've got to remember," he went on, "that we've got a new boss in this country, and we are going to have one from now on; that we are doing business by sufferance. . . ."

"Whether it is Mr. Roosevelt and the 'new deal' or a Republican and some other deal, you can never take away from the public that consciousness which they have developed—a consciousness of their mass power—and they are going to keep it. We are going to buy and sell in the normal course of events with the consent of government."

Hull Scores Dictators

Secretary of State Hull recently delivered what some observers considered a first oblique attack by this government on the German-Italian-Japanese alliance.

In a radio speech marking the observance of Universal Bible Sunday he declared relations between some nations rest "upon shifting sands."

Without naming any specific nation he indicted the totalitarian states inferentially as enemies of Christian civilization.

Observers concluded Hull had the Sino-Japanese and Ethiopian wars in mind in citing certain powers' "refusals to respect the rights of others, not to fulfill obligations, without which barbarism, rather than civilization, becomes the scheme of life."

They saw an indirect castigation of Nazi and Soviet anti-religious campaigns in his contrast between totalitarian and democratic systems.

Lewis' Arrogant Demand Was Cause of Failure Of Peace Conference

Shortly after the collapse of the negotiations between representatives of the American Federation of Labor and the Committee for Industrial Organization looking to the settlement of differences between the two organizations the following statement was made public by the A. F. of L. committee:

"The special committee of the A. F. of L. regrets to announce that all efforts put forth to bring about peace in the ranks of labor and reunite the organized labor movement ended in complete failure.

"It further announces that conferences to that end were terminated abruptly by the members of the C. I. O. because the special committee of the A. F. of L. declined to accept the dictum of John L. Lewis, chairman of the C. I. O. This would have required complete capitulation to the arrogant demand that the organizations and members of the A. F. of L. should hereafter submit to the will, whim and fancy of John L. Lewis.

Lewis' Impossible Demand

"Specifically, the demand was that the A. F. of L. not only re-establish all former affiliated organizations to their former standing, but included a further demand that international charters be issued to all other unions established by the C. I. O., regardless of the fact that like organizations have been chartered by and in affiliation with the A. F. of L. for many, many years.

"The acceptance of the C. I. O. proposal would have been not only an act of treason to those organizations which have always been loyal to the A. F. of L., but would have established the principle of dualism within the Federation itself.

"Acceptance of the C. I. O. proposal would not have terminated but would have enlarged the conflict now raging and would have transferred the war within the Federation itself. In addition, acceptance of the C. I. O. proposal would hereafter have subjected every organization in the A. F. of L. to constant attack within as well as without the fold. There would not and could not be any public good in a settlement of that nature. In addition to the conflict within the ranks of labor, employers everywhere would be caught between conflicting unions and conflicting forces, although both would be chartered and recognized by the A. F. of L.

"We could not possibly subject the public as well as labor to such an inconceivable relationship.

Constructive Plan Presented by A. F. of L.

"On the other hand, the special committee of the A. F. of L., anxious to remove the division in the ranks of organized labor, proposed the admittance of all former affiliated unions to the A. F. of L. immediately upon the working out of a plan and the peculiar problems affecting all other organizations since chartered by the C. I. O., with the understanding that said former organizations would be re-established in their former status as though no breach had occurred, and with no questions raised regarding their respective jurisdictions.

Larger Industrial Groups Visioned

"The plan further contemplated conferences with directly affected organizations in fields where jurisdictional conflicts might exist for the purpose

(Continued on Page Two)

Lawyers Demand Removal Of Mrs. Mabel Kinney

A report demanding that Governor Merriam correct the abuses alleged to exist in the Industrial Welfare Division of the State Industrial Relations Department was made public last week.

The report, drawn up by a committee of the San Francisco Chapter of the National Lawyers' League, charges that California's minimum wage law for women and minors has been made almost inoperative because of "insufficient appropriations, political sabotage and incompetent supervision."

The Guild committee asserted the Industrial Welfare Commission, which administers the law, has not met since July 26, 1935, and no new minimum wage orders have been issued since 1923, except in two industries.

Removal of Mrs. Mabel E. Kinney, chief of the division, was demanded.

The appointment of the division chief should be taken out of politics and left to the Minimum Wage Commission, it was proposed.

Handicapped by lack of funds, the division, even when it has moved to enforce women's wages, has been suppressed by policy-making state officials, the Guild committee charged. "First among these is the governor, with his deliberate policy of not making appointments to the Minimum Wage Commission."

Since wage minimums are fixed by issuance of commission rules, it was demanded appointments be made to fill the commission and that the group hold frequent hearings to fix wages.

The report is being printed. The committee includes Henry Robinson, Guild president; George Olshausen, chairman; Phil F. Garvey, Ben Margolis and M. C. Symonds.

INSPECTION FOR FOREIGN CARS

Drivers of automobiles registered in other states which become subject to California registration with the license renewal period beginning January 3 are urged by Howard E. Deems, registrar of motor vehicles, to arrange for the inspection of their cars which is prerequisite for obtaining California licenses. Non-residents are required to register their vehicles in California upon the expira-

tion of their home-state license plates, and by calling at the nearest office of the Department of Motor Vehicles early in December for the necessary inspection these vehicle owners will avoid the rush of the busy annual renewal period.

AUTO DRIVERS' LICENSES

Automobile driving licenses expiring during the month of January will be extended automatically for a period of thirty days following the date of expiration, according to announcement made by the State Department of Motor Vehicles. The extension is provided in order to permit the department to speed up work of the license plate renewal period which opens January 3 and closes February 4. The department also called attention to the fact that chauffeurs' licenses issued in 1936 do not expire until March 31, 1938, instead of the original date of December 31, 1937.

Lewis' Arrogant Demand

(Continued from Page One)

of uniting all such workers in a plan of organization and of operation that would prove not only agreeable to all concerned, but would embrace such larger grouping of workers as each particular industry required.

"Then, in view of the fact that there was but little if any grave difference regarding form of organization, that is as regards craft or so-called industrial unionism, but that the real problem was to bring into unity the dual and conflicting unions created by the C. I. O., the plan of the special committee included conferences with and between such dual organizations in order that complete harmony and unity might be established between those organizations and throughout the labor movement.

"The special committee also proposed methods and procedures to assure all organizations involved of absolute fairness, equal consideration and guaranteed protection within the A. F. of L. upon the consummation of the plan proposed.

Accepted by C. I. O. Committee, Vetoed by Lewis

"The proposal of the special committee of the A. F. of L. was considered so honorable, fair and equitable, and so well designed to meet the situation on the part of all, that the full committee of the C. I. O. at a joint meeting unanimously agreed to this plan and accepted the procedure outlined. But unfortunately and regrettably the plan and procedure agreed upon were vetoed by John L. Lewis. Therefore our joint conferences failed.

"The foregoing is a brief but accurate recital of all important developments relating to our negotiations and failure to reach an adjustment. These facts substantiate our desire for an honorable, just and fair settlement. The responsibility for the failure of our conferences rests squarely with the C. I. O. and those directing its destiny."

Mechanics' Annual Wage Is Opposed by Green

Strong opposition to the White House proposal that an annual wage be substituted for present hourly rates for workers in the building industry in connection with the plan for reducing construction costs of housing was voiced by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, at the hearing held by the Senate Banking and Currency Committee on the bill to amend the National Housing Act of 1934 in accordance with the new program.

Expressing the conviction that reduced costs would lure from \$12,000,000,000 to \$16,000,000,000 of private capital into the housing industry, President Roosevelt, in his message to Congress, said the drive for cheaper housing will depend mainly on the willingness of industry and labor to cooperate in putting housing costs within the reach of the mass of the people, the goal being large-scale production at lower cost to the consumer.

"This will mean," President Roosevelt said, "a larger annual wage for labor because of the larger amount of employment than is possible at high hourly rates, with long periods of unemployment. It will mean a larger annual income for industry because of the larger volume of production than is possible at high unit prices with greatly restricted output."

In his statement before the Senate committee Green analyzed at length various elements entering the cost of housing and declared that the greatest deterrent to housing at reasonable prices is the high cost of financing, which ranges from 15 to 30 per cent per year.

Turning to the contribution which building trades mechanics can make to the housing program, Green flatly and with convincing logic opposed the suggestion "that for such mechanics an annual wage should be put into effect to serve as a basis for lowering of construction costs."

He held that the proposal would not remedy the unemployment problem in the building industry, that it would seriously weaken the wage structure of the building industry and disorganize construction, that it would create social discontent and that the net saving in construction costs would be infinitesimal.

LOW FOREST FIRE RECORD

Increased public caution with fire, the fire-fighting activities of the C.C.C. and Forest Service protective forces, favorable climatic conditions and new and more effective facilities for the detection and suppression of forest fires were the factors credited for this year's abnormally low fire record in the national forests of California, according to a preliminary report just issued by Regional Forester S. B. Shaw of the United States Forest Service.

Reports of W.P.A. Show Expansion As Need for More Jobs Increases

The Works Progress Administration reports a weekly increase of 20,128 persons on relief rolls, bringing total registration for relief on December 11 to 1,557,689. The advance was the largest for any week during 1937.

The increase reflects W.P.A.'s expansion program to meet the heavier demands during winter months.

Texas showed the largest increase for the week ended December 11—3191. Oklahoma reported an increase of 2293, and California, 2053.

In contrast to the nation-wide trend, Illinois reported a decrease of 1310. Four other areas reported decreases: District of Columbia, 124; Florida, 3; New York, exclusive of New York City, 365, and West Virginia, 148.

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Splendid Tribute Paid Labor's Grand Old Man

Andrew Furuseth, veteran president of the International Seamen's Union of America, who has been seriously ill in Washington, D. C., for more than a year, was named president emeritus of American Federation of Labor Seamen's Union No. 21420 by the executive committee of the union in New York.

The resolution adopted by the executive committee declared that "Andrew Furuseth has devoted the major part of his life in a fight to secure complete freedom for seamen," that "his life and record are above suspicion or reproach," that "we recognize the work of Andrew Furuseth to be of lasting value to all seamen of the entire world," that "this distinguished son of the Sailors' Union of the Pacific was one of the founding fathers of the American Federation of Labor and of the organization of seamen under that banner," and that "the name of Andrew Furuseth is respected and loved throughout the entire world by all fighters in the cause of human freedom."

Pointing out that Furuseth, "our great leader," has been too ill for the past year "to carry on his fight in behalf of the seamen," the resolution asserted that "we, the executive committee of the American Federation of Labor Seamen's Union No. 21420, name Andrew Furuseth as our president emeritus," adding:

"We pledge ourselves to do our best to carry on the fight for human freedom to which Andrew Furuseth has devoted his life and to carry on the work of organizing seamen into a union of, by and for the seamen, to the end that American seamen and the seamen of the entire world may secure justice by organization."

Robert Chapeldaine is president of American Federation of Labor Seamen's Union No. 21420.

Labor Bodies Should Appoint Social Security Committees

The establishment of Social Security committees in thirty-five city central labor bodies was reported to the labor information section of the Social Security Board during November, according to a board announcement.

These additions to the nation-wide list previously reported represent cities, large and small, in eighteen states of the East, West, North and South. Among the cities are New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, and Erie, Pa.; Providence and Pawtucket, R. I.; Lawrence, New Bedford and Fall River, Mass.; Wilmington, N. C.; Mobile, Ala.; Shreveport, La.; East St. Louis, Ill.; Omaha, Neb.; several cities on the West Coast, and others scattered throughout the country.

Labor committees of this kind, co-operating with the Social Security Board and its field offices, can be of very practical help to the workers of any community, the board points out. Many workers and their families do not yet realize that certain kinds of old-age insurance claims are payable now. Nearly 10,000 such claims, averaging nearly \$28 each, and many running as much above that figure, were paid during November. Over 38,000 claims, amounting to almost \$874,000 in all, have been paid since last April. Hundreds of applications are coming in daily, and more doubtless would be received by the board if the older workers realized they were eligible.

The old-age insurance claims now payable are lump sums which go to workers on jobs covered by the Social Security act who reach age 65 after 1936 and before they can qualify for the monthly retirement benefits which are payable beginning in 1942. The amount is 3½ per cent of the worker's wages since 1936 on jobs covered by the act. It is not necessary to retire to receive the lump-sum benefits.

In case a worker dies before receiving the bene-

fits that would be due him the payment is made to his estate, and this may be of considerable importance to his family.

The Social Security committee of the central labor body can help the workers in the community to know their rights in such cases and can put them in touch with the office of the Social Security Board, where their claims are to be filed. The committees can also keep claim forms on hand for the convenience of their fellow workers.

After the new year begins there will be claims for the out-of-work benefits which will be payable under the unemployment compensation laws of nearly half the states. In those states the Social Security committees can help the workers who may lose their jobs to find out whether they are eligible to benefits, and if so how to get them.

Then there is the matter of account numbers, which play a part in connection with both kinds of claims. The Social Security Board is asking Social Security committees and union leaders everywhere to emphasize the fact that the worker's account number is the key to his old-age benefits and is also used by the state unemployment compensation commission in keeping the records which will show what his out-of-work benefits will amount to should he lose his job.

NIGGARDLY SALARIES OF TEACHERS

"Many school teachers in rural Ontario are receiving a salary of \$500 a year, which is less than recipients of relief get," says George C. Thompson, member of the executive committee of the Men Teachers' Federation of Ontario, Canada. "The Ontario system of education, financially and administratively, is more antiquated than in almost any civilized country."

MISS HELEN KELLER AS SPONSOR

Miss Helen Keller, the blind deaf mute, testified recently in the Supreme Court at Long Island City as sponsor for her secretary and companion, Miss Polly Thomson, one of seventy-five applicants for citizenship to appear before Justice James Hallinan. Miss Thomson was admitted to citizenship.

Chauffeurs' Union No. 265

The annual election of the Chauffeurs' Union, held on Thursday, December 23, brought out a large vote of the membership and resulted as follows:

President, E. Lotti; vice-president, George Welch; recording secretary, D. Schwartz; trustee, N. Cohn; delegates to the Labor Council, A. Cancilla, A. Chadwick, A. Costa, G. Kelly, H. Kocker, E. Lotti, J. McBride, J. McMahon, G. Welch and W. White.

The nominations of John F. McMahon for secretary, Anthony Cancilla for business agent, and Anthony G. Costa for organizer were unopposed.

La Follette Committee To Investigate N. A. M.

The La Follette Civil Liberties Committee has had men at work for the past month getting minutes and records dealing with the labor policies of the National Association of Manufacturers. It has also asked for the full contribution and membership list of the N. A. M., and has subpoenaed Walter B. Weisenburger, executive vice-president of the organization, to appear before the committee in Washington January 18, 1938.

Though the anti-labor cast of the N. A. M. is well known and is reckoned with by every labor leader, this is the second time it has ever come under the official microscope. In 1913 a Senate committee looked into the N. A. M.'s hostility to the A. F. of L.

The La Follette committee also has subpoenaed the records of the League for Industrial Rights, which furnishes legal advice on labor problems to something over one thousand firms and corporations. Its secretary, T. Y. Williams, also is to appear before the committee on January 18.

PRAYER NOT NEEDED

The innocent vicar was asked by one of his least respectable parishioners to say prayers on Sunday for Anna Bell. The clergyman did so. A few days later he asked the parishioner if he desired the prayers for Anna Bell to be repeated. "No, thank 'ee kindly, sir," answered the village reprobate; "she won last Monday at seven to one!"—Ex.

GREAT ASKING

Geordie Simpson to his friend Sandy, "Weel, Sandy, and hoo are ye likin' married life?" "No' at a'," replied Sandy. "She's aye ask, ask, askin' for money." "Hoo much hae ye gien her?" "Nane as yet."—Ex.

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FRIDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1937

New Year Greetings

To its subscribers and patrons, to every member of organized labor, and to every worker the Labor Clarion extends New Year greetings, with the hope that the year which begins tomorrow will bring peace and prosperity. It is true that the year does not begin auspiciously—with war and rumors of war agitating the whole world; with labor divided and figuratively at one another's throat; with industry in a slump and politicians and statesmen in a quandary as to the way out.

But all of these problems eventually will find a solution; and American labor will bury the hatchet and do its part in bringing about better conditions not only for the present generation but for those to come. It is "darkest before dawn." With the tremendous urge to better things that has been inaugurated in this country the coming year should see a beginning of prosperity and contentment for even the humblest citizen.

With this hope the Labor Clarion wishes one and all—

A HAPPY NEW YEAR!

The Manufacturers' Union

Homer Cummings, attorney general of the United States, recently gave some figures which are worth repeating in his own words:

"Not long ago the Denver office of the Bureau of Reclamation received seventeen bids for reinforcement bars. Of these bids, fourteen were identical to the last cent. The Navy Department opened fifty-nine bids for steel pipe; each and every one of the fifty-nine companies bid precisely \$16,001.83. In purchasing cement, forty companies each bid precisely \$17,148.60. Substantially the same experience has recurred in bids for paper, rubber, meat, rope, office supplies, cans, chemicals, medical supplies, plumbing, explosives."

It is entirely likely that these same bidders are members of the National Association of Manufacturers and similar organizations which have spent millions of dollars in trying to convince the American people that members of trade unions are unpatriotic because they attempt to establish wage standards which will assure a decent living to themselves and families!

After the Japanese government has admitted that its soldiers machine-gunned the Panay, the Japanese army denies this. Which seems to show that the real government of Japan is the army.

The Supreme Court has reversed itself again. In 1928, by a 5 to 4 vote, it approved wire-tapping as a means of getting evidence. The other day it reversed this by a 7 to 2 vote, Justices Sutherland and McReynolds dissenting. Better late, even nine years late, than never.

Is This a Lewis Set-Up?

Headed by William Allen White, noted Kansas editor, a group of 168 "liberals" of all political faiths has joined in an organization dedicated to "the preservation of the democratic form of government," according to a Washington dispatch.

The new group is known as the "American Association for Economic Freedom," and its principal tenet is protection of free unionization and collective bargaining rights of the nation's workers. It made public a platform of principles and objectives along with a list of officers and sponsors representing leading churchmen, university professors and the public at large.

White was announced as temporary chairman, and the vice-chairman is W. Lauck, economist for C. I. O. Chieftain John L. Lewis. This combination aroused speculation as to the possible political significance of the organization, which expects to enroll a nation-wide membership and set up state, local and national units.

White, who has been a liberal force in the Republican party for years, recently suggested Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia of New York as Republican presidential nominee in 1940. LaGuardia is a member of the American Labor party, New York affiliate of Labor's Non-partisan League, which is regarded by Lewis as the political arm of the Committee for Industrial Organization.

* * * *

The association's policy statement emphasized that dangers confronting democracy are not foreign in origin but actually "come from our failure to adjust our traditional democratic principles to changing economic conditions." It continues:

"That is why, in Europe, so many so-called democratic governments have been superseded by dictatorships. These countries used the form and language of democracy but had never absorbed its spirit. Because of this they were unable to withstand the stress of post-war economic conditions or to adjust themselves to meet the new economic and social problems of our time.

"This has been a tragic error which the United States must avoid at all costs."

* * * *

The association announced it was seeking a charter in the District of Columbia for a non-profit organization and that it expected to place itself on a permanent basis to press for liberal legislation.

Among the sponsors it listed were the following:

From the public: White, Lauck; Oswald Garrison Villard, journalist; Frank P. Walsh, chairman of New York Power Authority; John T. Flynn, writer and economist; Stuart Chase, economist; Abraham Epstein, American Association for Social Security; Jerome Davis, president American Federation of Teachers; Upton Sinclair, author; Virginius Dabney, editor, Richmond, Va., "Times-Dispatch," and Van Wyck Brooks, author.

From the colleges: Professor Wesley C. Mitchell, Columbia; Professor S. Ralph Harlow, Smith; Frank P. Graham, president of University of North Carolina; Professor Grace Abbott, University of Chicago; Colston E. Warne, Amherst; Professor H. A. Overstreet, City College of New York, and Professor Paul H. Douglas, University of Chicago.

From the churches: James Myers, Federal Council of Churches of America; Rt. Rev. Monsignor John A. Ryan, National Catholic Welfare Conference, and Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, president of American Jewish Congress.

* * * *

The above list of sponsors of the new organization contains the names of many able and well-meaning men. But their associations and environment are not such as to inspire labor with the desire to commit the defense of labor's rights to their care.

If such an organization is desirable the logical thing to do would be to consult those most con-

cerned. Labor organizations have had some rather unfortunate experiences with sociologists and theorists. One of the main quarrels which labor has had with the present administration has been the placing of the workers' destiny in the hands of non-practical persons, as in the case of Secretary Perkins and the members of the National Labor Relations Board. This class of reformers inclines to disregard the desires and aspirations of the toilers in favor of policies and activities which they (the reformers) are pleased to regard as for labor's "best interests." Labor, however, still maintains the old-fashioned idea that it is entitled to make its own mistakes. Anything savoring of a philanthropic guardianship over labor's interests is highly objectionable.

Should these worthy gentlemen be inclined to tie up with John L. Lewis and his Labor's Non-partisan League there is nothing to stop them. But it should be borne in mind he is in no sense the representative of the American labor movement.

The Ludlow Proposal

Signor Mussolini has little regard for democracies, and his newspaper, "Popolo d'Italia," takes occasion to poke fun at the Ludlow proposal, which would require a national referendum in the United States before a declaration of war. In view of the fact that modern warfare is inaugurated without the formality of a declaration there is some justification for Il Duce's jibes. The Italian dictator says:

"Can you imagine war being proclaimed by referendum? Referendums are fine when it is a question of choosing a suitable spot for a town fountain, but when the supreme interests of a people are at stake even the most democratic governments take care not to trust the people's judgment."

However, in the United States it would not be a matter of trusting the people's judgment, which would be a matter of course if it could be ascertained in time. The trouble is that before it could be ascertained a potential enemy would be upon us and in all probability take us unprepared.

If democracies make mistakes the people are responsible and not a one-man government.

Senator Truman, who has been probing railroad finance, says that the whole railroad financial structure must be overhauled, "instead of pouring more government money into broken-down financial structures, or merely tinkering with the rates." And do you know, to a large number of the American people, that sounds like good sense?

Prosperity for the railroads of the country should be much closer than "just around the corner." On December 21 they were permitted to put into effect new freight rates which mean an estimated increase of \$15,000,000 a year in revenue. And here in California the State Railroad Commission authorized seven railroads operating in the state to increase intrastate passenger rates to the extent of 10 per cent, commencing January 1.

A petition now being circulated in the State of California calls for a tax exemption of \$5000, which will be available to home owners and must be claimed annually in a similar manner to the veterans' exemption of \$1000. The person claiming the exemption need not hold a clear title to the property which he occupies as his home but may also be a purchaser under contract. Possibly a better plan of tax exemption, and one which would include those who do not own homes as well as those who do, would be to abolish the infamous sales tax, which was enacted to lift the burden of taxation from wealthy landholders and place it upon the backs of the workers.

A Shellback's Reverie

The following poem, handed in by a friend of the Labor Clarion, carries the name of Walter Macarthur as author—a name which in the early days of trade unionism in San Francisco was known to everyone as synonymous with labor's activities. It is a pleasure to the Labor Clarion to reproduce it and to recall to oldsters in the labor movement a man who with Andrew Furuseth and others was eternally vigilant in the interest of seamen in particular and the labor movement in general.

An old tar stood upon the beach and gazed across the Bay,
And as he peered into the mist his thoughts were far away,
A-sailing o'er the seven seas in ships once far renowned
For speed and beauty unsurpassed the whole wide world around.

Before the sailor's eye unrolled a vision of the past,
Again he paced the reeling deck and climbed the lofty mast
Of some tall clipper as she ran before the rising gale,
And lived again, as in a dream, the glorious days of sail.

Oh, sure it was a gallant sight, I'd have you all to know,
A handsome Yankee clipper dressed in muslin white as snow,
As with a breeze upon her beam, like golden fabric spun,
She breasts the sea and bares her burnished copper to the sun.

We dropped her down the Hooghly, loaded deep with jute and rape,
Then set all sail aloft, alow, and headed for the Cape;
We dived into the monsoon and we held her full and by,
With sheets and halyards in our hands, all ready to let fly.

The way the Old Man carried on! It made us thrill with glee
To feel the old girl quiver as she mounted to the sea
And spurned the rushing billows with her forefoot in the air,
Her straining shrouds and cordage making music to the ear.

Her course was laid to nor'ard; with the trade wind blowing strong,
The dolphins playing round her bows, she gaily bowled along,
With every stitch of canvas set, to carry or to drag,
And to the wool-ships in her wake she dipped her Starry flag.

With a west wind on our quarter we held on to every kite,
Nor doused a jib or stun'sail till the Scillys hove in sight,
Then up the Channel, east-sou'east, we hit a lively pace
And led the homeward-bounders in a hell-for-leather race.

Good-bye, the white-winged ships of yore, the ships that used to be
When wind and canvas ruled the wave and sailors used the sea,
For now Poor Jack is flat aback, his usefulness is o'er,
He's hard and fast upon the beach, and ships ain't ships no more.

—WALTER MACARTHUR.

Automobile Speed Limitations

("California Safety News")

Recently a large company in this state addressed a letter to all of its employees from which the following is an extract:

"Due to the number of serious automobile accidents that we have recently been experiencing, the management is issuing this order to the effect that no company automobile shall be operated at any time in excess of sixty miles per hour and also that all company automobiles shall be operated in a safe and sane manner. All the operators are of mature age and it is not necessary to define what constitutes safe and sane driving."

This order raises several interesting questions.

How fast has it been customary to drive company cars? Just what considerations led the management to set, as a safe and sane speed, a rate of fifteen miles per hour in excess of the legal rate, as it apparently has done? Is the management prepared to assume the responsibility, in so far as it can, for deliberate violation of the law? Just what would be the attitude of the company carrying the liability insurance?

It hardly seems possible that this company has such excellent drivers that they are all competent to drive sixty miles per hour. If one of these drivers, while driving at approximately sixty miles per hour, were to kill or seriously injure a person, would he morally or legally be free from all blame?

When the executives of a large organization such as this one will encourage or permit the driving of their motor vehicle equipment at speeds up to sixty miles per hour it indicates very definitely that they are not giving serious thought to the safety of their employees nor the safety of others using California's fine highways.

UNAUTHORIZED STRIKES DENOUNCED

Homer Martin, president of the United Automobile Workers' Union, said in a statement that the U. A. W. "is determined to end, once and for all, unauthorized strikes."

Building for New Year

By DR. CHARLES STELZLE
Executive Director, Good Neighbor League

Every machine is designed and constructed upon certain recognized mechanical principles. Never yet was there a successful machine built unless it was created with these mechanical powers as its basis.

The draughtsman is given the largest liberty in planning the general form of the machine which he designs, and he has a fine chance of stamping it with his ideal of just what that finished machine should be like, but nevertheless he cannot depart from these mechanical laws.

In making our plans for the New Year we, too, are given considerable liberty. Where we shall work and what we shall work at are matters which we generally decide for ourselves. There are exceptions, of course, but as a general thing we have the decision in our own hands. And, whatever the work may be, it will always bear the impression of our own personalities.

The worker in wood or iron or stone, the manipulator of leather or of cloth—no matter what may be one's occupation—puts something of himself into it. Every workman knows how true this is. The toolmarks are always there.

But, while we are given this liberty and this opportunity of working out our ideas and our ideals, true success can be secured only as our plans are dependent upon the operation of certain well-defined principles.

Honor and integrity are the foundation stones of real power, and no man may rob us of these. Men may take away our reputations, but our characters are ours forever. Reputation is what others give us. Character is what we make for ourselves.

If what I have said is true of the machine, if one cannot construct even an engine without the observance of inexorable law, is it reasonable to suppose that a man can be built haphazard, or of scrap-pile material? What a fool the mechanic would be if he went to the scrap-heap in the back yard and fished out a cracked cog-wheel and put it into an otherwise perfect machine!

But this is precisely what many a man is doing in building his life. The cracked cog-wheel may soon send the entire machine to the scrap-pile, but there is no scrap-pile for the human soul. It lives on forever.

And so, in building for the New Year, let's put into our lives materials which are sound—materials that won't crack up when the strain comes upon us.

Legislative Comment

(L. L. N. S.)

The House virtually ended its labors for the special session by sending the wage-and-hour bill back to the Labor Committee; which may be considered death by chloroform rather than by the rope. But the wage-and-hour bill—why it was beaten when it is coming up again? and what to do about it? were the chief matters which congressmen cared to discuss as the special ended.

It is pretty well agreed that the biggest factor in beating the bill was the opposition of the American Federation of Labor.

But while nearly all agreed that A. F. of L. opposition was the biggest factor against the bill quite a number are convinced that the change of the bill to put things in the hands of a single administrator—and that one in the Department of Labor—turned a decisive number of votes against the bill.

The bill was recommitted by a vote of 216 to 198. A change of ten votes would have blocked this and put the bill through the House. A partial check made by one congressman shows that fifteen members who had intended to vote for the bill as it was shaped by the committee voted against it on account of the single administrator business.

Some of the remarks made in the hot debate are worth quoting:

Dies of Texas: "When we create this gigantic bureaucracy in absolute violation of everything that we have ever promised the American people . . . we will be doing a great injury to democracy. Let us recommit this miserable humbuggery."

Wood of Missouri: "Children do work for a dollar or two dollars a week, children of 8, 9, and 10 years of age, in these pine forests (gathering turpentine in the South)."

Maverick of Texas: "In my district there are pecan pickers or shellers who work for 3 to 5 cents an hour! Think of it!"

Congressman Sabath of Illinois made a speech bearing every mark of careful preparation which does not depend on the wage-and-hour bill for its keen interest, though he made it in that debate.

"I charge again," he said, "with greater proof and positiveness, that this recession was brought about wilfully and deliberately on the part of the financial and industrial leaders of this country. . . ."

"In March, 1937, every steel plant in the United States was working overtime, and many of them twenty-four hours a day. . . . Their object was twofold. They planned to increase the price of steel, and in this they were successful, in that steel did advance 22 per cent in price.

"Their second object was to depress conditions in that industry to aid in the planned recession in business shortly before Congress would convene to enable them to prevent the passage of any labor legislation."

Sabath cites many facts to back his statements; and no small number of members of Congress at least partly agree with him.

UNEMPLOYMENT REPORT JANUARY 3

Director Biggers of the special census of unemployment announced in Washington the total number of jobless computed in the enumeration would be made public January 3.

What We Owe the Pioneers

Labor is taking its place as a responsible partner in those industries and services which serve the nation's needs. It is accepted politically and socially as a constructive group in the community. This is the result of organized effort—not chance. It is the reward of the work of those pioneers who laid the groundwork of the American Federation of Labor and of those whose endurance assured permanence to the structure.—From leaflet on "What You Owe to the American Federation of Labor."

Colorado Anti-Picketing Law Is Declared Invalid

Judge Henry A. Hicks of the West Side District Court presented union labor a Christmas gift last week when he ruled that the state anti-picketing law, enacted as a criminal statute in 1905, was unconstitutional.

The decision is the result of an arrest of a member of Denver Carpenters' Union No. 55, Harris by name, charged with loitering and picketing and was brought as a "friendly" test action arranged by the district attorney with the co-operation of the Denver Building Trades Council, the Colorado State Federation of Labor and other union groups. An agreed statement of facts was presented to the court, one of which recited that there was an established rule in force requiring the members of affiliated unions in the Council to decline to work with non-union members. It was further stated that the reasons for this rule were that employment of non-union members tends to demoralize a wage structure established by the unions through collective bargaining agreements and the establishment of longer hours of work per day, all of which tends to lower the standards of wages and working conditions which the members of unions believe ought to and which for the most part does prevail on such building and construction work in the city of Denver and vicinity.

The court held that the statute of 1905 was impliedly repealed by an act of 1933 and the declarations of policy therein set forth, and declared it to be inconceivable that district courts of the state while sitting in one department as a court of equity are to consider peaceful picketing as wholly lawful, but that the same court sitting in a criminal department of the court is to consider such conduct not only unlawful but also criminal. The 1933 act had directed courts not to grant injunctions against peaceful picketing. In the concluding portion of the decision Judge Hicks said:

"The anti-picketing act which we have held to be unconstitutional was at one time in existence in numbers of the states of our Union. That was a day and time, now happily long past, when the

rights of laboring men, and especially those who sought to better their condition and the condition of their families by joining labor unions, were often trampled upon by legislative enactments, and in some instances by the courts of the land. The march of time in the past third of a century has brought with it more enlightened thought and a more sincere regard for the constitutional rights of labor, as well as for the constitutional rights of capital, and there has heretofore been stricken from the statute books of all of the states of the Union except Colorado and one other state, such unconstitutional statutes.

"A due regard for the provisions of Colorado's bill of rights, for the Constitution of the United States, and the modern trend of judicial decisions, compels this court to hold, under the stipulated facts of this case, that the defendant Harris is not guilty of the charge filed against him, and it is so ordered and adjudged.

"The foregoing judgment and finding of the court, however, in the instant case, is in no sense to be considered an approval of picketing which is or may be accompanied by coercion, intimidation, fraud, breach of the peace, or threat thereof."

It is anticipated that the decision of Judge Hicks will be appealed to the Colorado Supreme Court.

FEDERAL THEATERS VAUDEVILLE

Musical comedy, vaudeville, twenty-seven fast moving acts of it, will form the program with which the Federal Theater Project will ring out the old year and welcome the new at the Alcazar. Vaudeville stars from the principal Pacific Coast units of the Federal Theaters will be brought to San Francisco for the six special performances which begin New Year's Eve. The show is under the direction of Max Dill, well known for his direction and production of many musicals in former years. Nearly 100 performers will appear on the stage. A special midnight performance will be staged New Year's Eve following the opening performance at 8:30.

WILL ENTERTAIN TONIGHT

Under joint auspices of the Millinery Workers and Retail Department Store Union a "New Year Jamboree" will be given in Native Sons' Hall, 414 Mason Street, this (Friday) evening. Admission will be \$1 per person, and entertainment will include dancing, a floor show and buffet supper. The public will be welcomed.

No Council Meeting Tonight

There will be no meeting of the San Francisco Labor Council tonight. At its last meeting, on December 17, the Council adjourned to meet on January 7.

Charge Hotel Employers Resort to Intimidation

Charges that dismissals of union employees have been frequent in reprisal for union activity and that pressure in behalf of employers had been resorted to during the recent arbitration proceedings were made this week by officials of the culinary unions against the Hotel Employers' Association.

Hugo Ernst, secretary of the Joint Board of Culinary Workers, declared the unions were receiving complaints from cooks, waiters, waitresses and miscellaneous culinary workers that, in violation of the arbitration award, union employees were being dismissed and non-union workers kept and that the dismissals in many cases caused a doubling of the work.

He indicated that definite steps by the unions would depend upon a meeting of the hotel adjustment board, made up of representatives of owners and employees.

Robert S. Odell, president of the Hotel Employers' Association, immediately issued a denial of the charges, saying:

"Wage increases and rapidly declining business compel San Francisco hotels generally to curtail service and dismiss a substantial number of employees.

"Charges made that the action of the hotels is dictated by any desire for reprisal are wholly unjustified. Public charges of discrimination or violation are wholly unsupported."

John F. Shelley, president of the San Francisco Labor Council, after a conference with officials of the unions involved in the controversy, issued a formal statement declaring that labor's acceptance of the principle of arbitration was at stake as a result of the present controversy. He said:

"It is highly disturbing to learn that in certain recent arbitration proceedings impartial arbitrators as well as those representing the unions have been subjected to various forms of pressure, intimidation and other unfair and illegitimate tactics for the purpose of influencing their decision in favor of the employer.

"It is further reported to me that certain employers who demanded arbitration, and loudly proclaimed its virtues, have changed their mind now that the arbitration award has been made.

"Instead of accepting the arbitration award in good faith, I am advised that a program of retaliation and reprisals has been entered into for the purpose of intimidating the membership of the unions. I am advised that union members have been laid off and non-union people retained in employment, that wholesale violations of the awards have been made and that the very people who have urged arbitration now seem bent upon destroying its effectiveness."

Shelley declared he was calling the situation to the attention of "the laboring people, the employers and the general public of San Francisco, and will not only ask but demand that a complete investigation and public airing of these conditions be made."

A. F. OF L. OIL WORKERS' UNION

A union of oil field, gas well and refinery workers has been installed at Shreveport, La., with a charter, with J. M. Brown president. It is affiliated with the A. F. of L., the State Federation of Labor and the Central Trades and Labor Council of Shreveport. Formation of the union was a counter move to the organization in that city some time ago of the Oil Field Gas Well and Refinery Workers, a C. I. O. affiliate.

Six hundred employees of the Quaker City Rubber Company, Philadelphia, quit work because the company was making time studies of certain operations. The workers refused to call their movement a strike.

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Feudalistic Policies of Big Leather Concern

The Elkland Leather Company of Pennsylvania, ill-famed as having the worst example in America of the company union, the company store and the company town, has received a smashing blow in the report of the N.L.R.B. trial examiner, Henry T. Hunt, according to I.L.N.S.

Hunt orders the company to reinstate, with back pay, 129 men discharged for union activities; to dissolve its company union, and to cease and desist from interfering with the rights of its workers to join whatever union they please.

The Elkland Leather Company owns the largest leather factory in the world, at Elkland, Penn. The charges of industrial feudalism made against the company by its workers and overwhelmingly proved in the N.L.R.B. hearings would be beyond belief if not backed by documentary evidence and the undenied testimony of those who have experienced this tyranny.

One man was shown to have worked for the company several years, and never drew a cent in cash for pay. The company store got it all. Another worked for the company sixteen years and got two cash pay checks, one for 2 cents and one for 5. One man died owing the company store \$72. His son went to work, and the company deducted the father's debt from the son's pay.

Housewives in Elkland pay a head tax of \$7 a year, waitresses pay \$8, laborers \$8; while the biggest leather company in the world is taxed on an assessment of only \$147,000.

The Elkland Leather Company has announced that it will appeal from the verdict of the trial examiner to the entire N.L.R.B. in Washington.

Long Beach Strike

The Auto Mechanics and Painters' unions of Long Beach are continuing their valiant fight against the Motor Car Dealers' Association of that city. In a recent statement the strike committee declares:

"These dealers would insult the intelligence of the motoring public by stating that the hours, wages and conditions asked for by the Auto Mechanics and Painters are far beyond reason. They have stated that they were paying an average weekly wage of \$38.18 per week for first-class mechanics. Had this been the case then it would be reasonable to assume that a guaranteed wage of \$35 per week asked for could be very easily granted. It is unreasonable to believe that the difference between the weekly wage they state was paid and the wages for which we ask should be so unreasonable as to necessitate the spending of thousands of dollars to keep from entering into any legitimate contract. Common sense will prove that had they paid the wages stated a group of men would not have taken the action which they did, only to return months later for a wage lower than that which they had before. By their unwillingness to enter into any legitimate contract they have suffered the loss of many thousands of dollars which, had it been used constructively, would have

gone a long way towards alleviating the present business recession in this locality."

The committee further announces that the statement by the dealers that the unions have absolutely demanded a "closed shop" is untrue, and that they have only asked that preference be given in the hiring of local union members who are qualified to the end that local residents may have employment in their own city.

Three firms—the Harbor Chevrolet Company, Baer Hudson and Terraplane Company and the Dean Nash Agency—are not concerned in the fight against the unions.

The California Federation of Labor issued a state-wide appeal for financial aid to the strikers on instruction of the Federation convention which met in Long Beach last September and during which the delegates had opportunity to gain first-hand information on the existing situation.

VOTE OF CALIFORNIA DELEGATION

In the recent contest in the House of Representatives on the wage-and-hour bill the following California members voted in favor of returning the measure to committee: Buck, Carter, Elliott, Englebright, Gearhart, Kramer, Lea, McGroarty and Sheppard. Against recommitment were: Colden, Dockweiler, Ford, Havenner, Izac, McGrath, Scott, Tolan, Voorhis and Welch. Representative Costello was paired.

Supreme Court Vacates "Sit-Down" Injunction

The United States Supreme Court has vacated, that is, abolished, an injunction ousting sit-down strikers from the mill of the Apex Hosiery Company, Philadelphia, Pa., on the ground that since the strike had been settled the question had become "moot."

The court did not pass on the legality of a sit-down strike as such. But there can be no doubt that the court's decision leaves the American Federation of Hosiery Workers in much better shape than it was before. M. Herbert Syme, counsel for the union, pointed out this fact and gave two reasons:

"First, it leaves the union without an injunction, free to pursue and prosecute all organizational activities without hindrance or interference.

"Second, it impliedly recognizes that injunctions in labor disputes can not be perpetual, and, upon termination of an industrial controversy, the injunction automatically terminates."

The Federal District Court of Philadelphia, where the strike occurred, refused to grant an injunction. The company went to the Circuit Court, and got the injunction now vacated. The Apex Company has sued the union for \$3,000,000 damages.

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Mexican Oil Workers Given Raise in Wages

The Mexican federal board of arbitration and conciliation, ignoring a threat of American and other foreign oil companies to withdraw from Mexico, has ordered petroleum operators to increase wages and grant other benefits amounting to \$7,300,000 annually.

The award, upholding recommendations of a committee of experts which several months ago studied the companies' capacity to pay higher wages, established a minimum daily wage of 4.90 pesos (\$1.14).

Other increases granted overtime pay to the workers, who regarded the ruling as a victory over the operators. The increases boosted the companies' additional yearly expenditure by 26,332,756 pesos (\$7,300,506).

Executives of the petroleum concerns warned the government they would not accept an "unfavorable" decision, and a meeting of company officials in New York last August said that in case the experts' recommendations were upheld the operators would be compelled to curtail drilling and refining and even possibly to quit the country.

The award, comprising 1500 pages, included classification of salaries of all oil workers, and drafted a uniform wage contract for the entire industry.

The ruling declared the companies made a profit of 168,783,529 pesos (\$46,921,821) during the last three years, which was used as a basis for determining their ability to increase wages.

The board said that despite economic improvement of the oil companies, the workers so far had failed to obtain a corresponding advantage. The cost of living rose so quickly, the ruling said, that the workers were fully justified in striking and seeking an arbitration award.

Since the Mexican Eagle Oil Company, a subsidiary of Royal Dutch Shell, has virtually become a partner of the government with additional drilling concessions in the rich Pozarica field, near Tampico, the situation of the companies was believed to be altered.

The labor award was the latest phase of the drawn-out wage controversy between workers and operators.

The walkout had been called after negotiations, lasting 120 days, failed to solve problems of an earlier strike in December, 1936.

A cemetery strike in New York was ended by an agreement that the conflicting parties hold conferences. They are pledged to get together in two weeks.

Union Men, Attention

Borrow \$5 to \$100 on your simple signature only; just a steady job required—no security whatever asked—no salary assignments, your Union card establishes both your identity and responsibility. Special rates and service to staunch union men. No payments during strikes, lockouts, and seasonal unemployment. Small, quick, confidential loans till next payday to either husband or wife on just their signature. Simple as signing a check. Application reviewed and loan granted in 5 minutes, while you wait—utmost privacy—absolutely no relatives, friends, bosses, or personnel departments phoned or contacted.

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Near 20th Street

Run o' the Hook

By GEORGE S. HOLLIS

President Typographical Union No. 21

A bright, happy and prosperous New Year!

Charles B. Monroe of the "Examiner" composing room staff has returned from his old home in Missouri, where he was called on account of the serious illness of his aged mother, who was suffering an attack of pneumonia. Notified by telegram that his mother's life was despaired of, "Charlie" took a T.W.A. plane at Mills Field at 2:45 p. m. Wednesday, December 8, and arrived at Kansas City at 3:08 a. m. the next day. He was at the bedside of his mother in less than twenty-four hours after receiving the telegram at his home in San Mateo. The mother rallied, and had sufficiently recovered by the 17th to warrant her physician in ordering the children away that she may have a better opportunity to rest. Mr. Monroe's mother is 79 years old. His father was 82 on Christmas Day. They celebrated their sixtieth wedding anniversary, the eighty-second birthday of Monroe, Sr., and Christmas Day in one.

Patrick H. Evers, a member of the "Chronicle" chapel and one of the most widely known printers in the I. T. U. jurisdiction, died at his home in Novato, Calif., last Tuesday, following a lingering illness. Mr. Evers, born on a farm near Cascade, Iowa, in 1866, was initiated in Kansas City Typographical Union No. 80 in September, 1883, giving him a continuous I. T. U. membership of more than fifty-four years. His apprenticeship was served in Kansas City on the publication with which Eugene Field was associated and he was the innocent messenger in carrying forward some of the practical jokes which the famed poet was wont to perpetrate on the heads of departments. Ending his apprenticeship "Pat," as he was always familiarly known, later "took to the road," and his wide acquaintanceship was begun in the Missouri River territory that is noted in I. T. U. history. He was also well known as an amateur baseball pitcher in those days. Later going to Chicago he finally became a situation holder on the "Chronicle" of that city and remained with the paper until its suspension. Coming to Los Angeles in 1907 he worked for a short time on the "Examiner," and then came to San Francisco, where he was employed successively on the old "Morning Call," the "Post," the "Bulletin" and finally with the "Chronicle." Proud of his card and interested in the progress of the union Mr. Evers freely gave of his time and talent to the organization. He was a member of the general committee which handled the 1911 convention of the I. T. U. in San

Francisco, later served on the scale committee and was honored with a delegateship to the international convention at Indianapolis in 1927. His devoted wife, Mrs. Myrtle Evers, survives him. Funeral services were held at 2 p. m. yesterday at the Memorial Chapel of James H. Reilly & Co. They were conducted by the union, with members of the "Chronicle" chapel acting as pallbearers. Inurnment was at Woodlawn Memorial Park.

Philo Howard, foreman of the ad department of the Seattle "Times," spent Christmas week in San Francisco visiting with his son, who is connected with the Shell Oil Company. He was accompanied by his wife. They returned to their home in the Northwest metropolis last Monday.

Congratulations a-plenty are being extended to Louis Morgan, "Commercial News" composing room apprentice, whose wife gave birth to a daughter December 22. The infant has been christened Dolores. The mother and daughter are reported to be "doing nicely." And as to "Louie"—well, we'll let the proud papa do his own talking.

Following several weeks' negotiations it is announced that Santa Monica union has signed a contract with the "Daily Outlook" of that city which provides for from \$1.25 to \$1.32 per hour and a thirty-five-hour week.

A Happy New Year!

Unemployment Claims

Unemployment compensation claims may be filed immediately in sixty-two offices of the California State Employment Service. This announcement followed distribution of compensation registration forms to the offices in preparation for January 3, first day on which claims will be valid.

Employment service offices now are situated to handle not only orders from employers for qualified workers, and applications for employment, but also compensation claims under the Unemployment Reserves Act.

While the jobless among the 1,300,000 covered workers are entitled to claim benefits January 3, some 300,000 workers in establishments hiring from four to seven persons inclusive are not yet covered.

Registration of this employer group is important if these workers are to qualify for benefits during the next two years. After their earning records have been on file with the Department for six months, which will not be until September 30, 1938, they will be entitled to claim minimum benefits if jobless. Earnings for two years must be reported for this group to obtain maximum benefits.

Since November 1, 65,000 soft coal and steel workers have been laid off in Pennsylvania; and the result is a relief crisis for the state government.

JAS. H. REILLY & CO.

FUNERAL DIRECTORS

Phone Mission 7711

29th and Dolores Streets

Official Undertaker of S. F. Typographical Union No. 21

Mailer Notes

By LEROY C. SMITH

There was a large turnout of members at the special union meeting held on December 26 for the purpose of considering the publishers' offer of a proposed new wage scale. The members voted to reject the proposition. Further meetings are scheduled with the publishers.

From what can be ascertained, mailer waters are calm, excepting in New York Mailers' Union No. 6. "Mailer News Notes," in the "Printing Worker," says: "At the November meeting of the New York union a superintendent of a mail room and the power behind the throne gave the members a lesson in American history. 'Show the I. T. U. that you have red blood in your veins, like your ancestors had in 1776,' he said. He was told by a younger member that our ancestors freed the slaves but forgot the mailers. Recently a member of the same chapel called the chairman's attention to a law violation. The chairman called the attention of the foreman to it. The foreman told him it was a matter for the business agent of the union. The chairman then called the business agent on the phone and the foreman gave him a call for phoning during working hours. These are the reasons for showing your red blood and staying in the I. T. U. The old axe is out again down at the 'Journal' mail room; more men let out. It looks like some of the seven- and eight-day babies will have to be satisfied with a five-day week. The petition that is going around to take the vote out of the chapels is gaining names day by day. Keep up the good work, brothers! Why doesn't Brother Charles Gregg of the 'Mirror' chapel receive some aid from the foremen's unemployment fund?—or is that all gone since they stopped paying their assessments?"

A special correspondent in the "Worker" says: "The president of the M. T. D. U. tells you that we have fed the kitty of the I. T. U. on the eight-hour day, also the forty-four-hour week. Well, is it not a known fact that the mailers enjoyed the proceeds of that fight? Don't forget the mailers have fed the kitty of the M. T. D. U., but nothing came from that but the mystery of the one hundred grand. The president also says that 'if the mailer is to depend on the I. T. U., or any other organization than his own, he is doomed!' Roberts tells you that your officers are elected by the membership. Well, that is true, but if the mailers ever get a secret ballot you will see a new set of officers. And that goes for Local No. 6, too. They will be elected from the rank and file, not foremen and lawyers. He (Roberts) tells you that some locals outside the M. T. D. U. want to join so they can get fair wages and good working conditions. *** Look at the record. Mailers' Union No. 6 is composed of about one-third of all mailers in the United States and Canada. Still your secretary-treasurer (M. T. D. U.) admits we got the worst award ever handed any union *** the secretary-treasurer (M. T. D. U.) tells you he visited Pittsburgh and advised the mailers of that local that they had a contract and it would have to be honored. Here in New York there is no honor when it comes to contracts. The publishers must be served."

Demand the union label, card and button.

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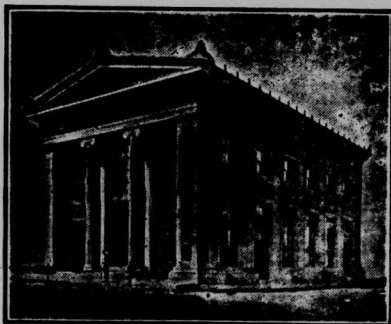
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Laundry Workers Reply To Employers' Proposal

The following letter from the officials of Laundry Workers' Union No. 26 has been addressed to Charles P. Cain, president of the Laundry Owners' Association of San Francisco:

"In acknowledgement of your communication received as of December 15, 1937, may we inform you that the entire subject matter was referred to the entire membership of the Laundry Workers' Union, Local No. 26, at a special meeting held on Wednesday evening, December 22, 1937, in Eagles' Hall, 273 Golden Gate avenue, for consideration. Furthermore, your committee was granted the courtesy of speaking before our assembly.

"The membership, however, after serious consideration and lengthy debate, rejected the proposals made by the employers and your committee, representing the Laundry Owners' Association, feeling that your committee, as well as the employers, have been very unfair in making no counter-proposals on the agreements submitted, nor have they made any attempt to try to formulate any plans to try to arrive at a fair solution, both to the employees and the employer.

"The Laundry Workers' Union, Local No. 26, has demonstrated its fairness throughout the present negotiations, by going so far as to set aside the agreements submitted pending a satisfactory counter-proposal to be made by the employers, so that we may come to an amicable settlement. The Laundry Workers' Union, Local No. 26, voted unanimously in rejecting the above mentioned matter, and instructed their negotiating committee as follows:

"First—That the proposals made by the employers be rejected and to notify them to that effect.

"Second—That the negotiating committee be instructed to use all ways and means to avoid a strike, and to further negotiations with the hopes of a settlement.

"Third—In the event all negotiations become futile, that the negotiating committee be given full power to act.

"Fourth—That the Laundry Workers' Union, Laundry Workers' International Union and Local No. 26, request strike sanction from the Laundry Workers' International Union and the San Francisco Labor Council, and that said strike sanction be held in abeyance, until such time as the committee empowered shall deem it necessary to use.

"Therefore in lieu of the above mentioned, may we further request an immediate conference (as our time is limited) to further negotiations with the hope of a settlement.

"We respectfully suggest that you name a time and place without further delay for the purpose of consulting the matters proposed.

"Assuring you again of our willingness to arrive at a satisfactory adjustment of the matters proposed, and with every good wish to you and your associates, we remain,

"Yours very truly,

"LAWRENCE PALACIOS, President.

"MARGIE HACKETT, Secretary."

ANOTHER WALLOP BY TEAMSTERS

Consternation reigned in the ranks of the Los Angeles labor-hating group following the recent announcement of the signing of a five-year contract between the Southern California Truck Owners Association and Teamsters' Union No. 692. During that period both parties agree there shall be no cessation of work, all questions to be settled by arbitration. It is stipulated that all drivers employed by the company shall be members of the teamsters' organization.

Northwest Lumber Situation

Last week the United Press, in a copyrighted story from Washington, reported President Roosevelt had received a special memorandum from Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins on the American Federation of Labor and Committee for Industrial Organization dispute in the Northwest lumber industry.

The report was prepared especially for Mr. Roosevelt, it was learned, and submitted to him at the last cabinet meeting, December 17. It concerns only the C. I. O.-A. F. of L. timber industry dispute, which the National Labor Relations Board failed to mediate and which the governor of Oregon now is trying to settle.

Much importance was attached to the reported timber industry memorandum because Labor Department officials believe that the battle for dominance in the lumber industry crystallizes the issues separating the Federation and the C. I. O.

Capmakers' Officials

Capmakers' Union No. 9 announces the election of the following officers to serve for 1938: President, Frances Hill; vice-president, Joseph Costamagna; secretary, Thomas Walsh; trustees, Albert Kane, Wanda Koster, Benjamin Kletzman; executive board, Frances Hill, Max Staub, Albert Kane, Josephine Kuykendall, Ruth Craig, Phillip Schneider, Samuel Schwartz; Labor Council delegate, Max Staub; Label Section delegates, Jacob Hyams, Max Staub.

It is declared that the new president, Frances Hill, although but three years in the labor movement, has been well grounded in the principles of trade unionism while serving as recording secretary for the past three terms and that the membership considers that she possesses great union leadership.

Installation of officers will be held on Tuesday, January 4, at 5:30 p. m. in the union headquarters, 1067 Market street. J. Roberts, manager of the Los Angeles local, and international vice-president of the United Hatters, Cap and Millinery Workers' Union, will install the new officers. Refreshments will be served after the installation.

To balance the national budget at the cost of unbalancing that of a million working families is a measure of doubtful economy.

Industrial Relations Report by State Officer

From the December report of Director Timothy A. Reardon of the Department of Industrial Relations made to the Governor's Council the following items are taken:

During November 795 original applications were filed with the Accident Commission, 780 original decisions were rendered, and 1928 original claims are pending and undecided.

The Safety Department emphasizes that great care must be exercised in using methyl bromide for any purpose whatever. The chemical is in use as a fumigant, as a fire extinguisher and as a refrigerant, and the extent to which it may safely be employed has not been determined, according to the report. A recent death of one engaged in fumigating a warehouse is attributed to exposure to this chemical.

Complaints of labor law violations totaled 2389 in November, an increase of 239 over the same month last year. Ninety per cent of the complaints were for wage law violation. Wage claims settled totaled 1282, and the amount of unpaid wages collected per wage claim settled during the month was \$35.90. Criminal prosecutions started by this division totaled 111, and civil suits were begun to collect \$14,600.87 for 112 wage claimants.

Total wage earners employed in 1746 manufacturing establishments covered by reports to the division, for the week ending nearest November 15, show an increase of 1.9 per cent over the corresponding week of 1936, while total weekly payrolls for establishments reporting show an increase of 5.8 per cent over November of last year and average weekly earnings increased 3.8 per cent. Average hours worked per week dropped from 39 in October to 36.8 in November, while average hourly earnings increased 3.1 per cent, the latter said to be due in part to the laying off of lower paid employees and in part to increased activity in the automobile production industry.

Licenses for beginners to work at rates below the rates set for experienced workers were issued to 186 women and minors, and 53 special licenses were issued.

Of 114 labor camps inspected, 30 were listed as good, 51 fair and 33 bad. Of the total number 66 were old camps and 48 new ones. In these camps 4428 occupants were found to be of American birth and 3525 foreign. Of the total occupants 1923 were children.

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Treason to Workers Is Charged to C. I. O.

William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, issued an emphatically-worded statement accusing the Committee for Industrial Organization of outright treachery to the working men and women of the nation in the committee's support of the Fair Labor Standards Bill which the House of Representatives recommitted to the Committee on Rules, and in its opposition to the American Federation of Labor bill, and announced that the Federation's fight for its own uniform minimum wage and maximum hours bill will be redoubled at the next session of Congress.

In a letter to all unions affiliated with the A. F. of L. Green, in commenting on the action of the C. I. O., said that "such an exhibition of treachery and deception has rarely been manifested during all the history of organized labor."

Recommittal to the House Labor Committee of the wage-and-hour bill supported by the C. I. O. was interpreted by Green as a victory for labor. He asserted that this "poorly-drawn, ill-considered, highly objectionable" measure would have victimized working men and women by giving statutory effect to differentials in wages and hours fixed by a single administrator, who would have had the authority to establish wages as low as 10 cents an hour and impose a work-week of fifty-eight hours or more.

As against these sub-standard conditions, Green pointed out that the American Federation of Labor bill provided for a flat maximum work-week of forty hours and a flat minimum wage of 40 cents an hour, applicable to all sections of the country.

In addition to the "hodgepodge" of differentials, Green declared the bill supported by the C. I. O. did not protect workers from the dictates of an administrator who might be "influenced by political and other considerations." Referring to the recommittal of this bill to the House Committee on Labor, he said:

"Following this constructive action by the House, the leaders of the C. I. O., who were defeated, whined and yelled like whipped curs, and because they were thwarted in their purpose they have misrepresented and vilified the officers and members of the American Federation of Labor. They lack the personal qualifications necessary to accept defeat philosophically. In other words, they can't take it."

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns listed below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

B & G Sandwich Shops.
California Packing Corporation.
Clinton Cafeterias.

Curtis Publishing Co., publishers of "Saturday Evening Post," "Ladies' Home Journal," "Country Gentleman."

Don's Dollar Sedan Service, 925 Larkin.
Fawn Restaurant, 1050 Van Ness avenue.
Forderer Cornice Works, 269 Potrero.
Goldberg, Bowen & Co., grocers, 242 Sutter.
Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of overalls and workingmen's clothing.

Gordon's Sea Food Grotto, Ferry Building.
Howard Automobile Company.
Kroehler Furniture Manufacturing Company.
L. C. Smith Typewriter Company, 545 Market.
O'Keefe-Merritt Stove Co. Products, Los Angeles.

Pacific Label Company, 1150 Folsom.
Pacific Sheet Metal Company, 1129 Howard.
Remington-Rand Inc., 509 Market.
Royal Typewriter Company, 153 Kearny.
Shell Oil Company.
Standard Oil Company.

Underwood Typewriter Company, 531 Market.
Western Sheet Metal Works, 1911 Mission.
Woodstock Typewriter Company, 21 Second.
All Non-Union independent taxicabs.

Barber shops that do not display the shop card of the Journeymen Barbers' Union are unfair.

HE DESERVES A BONUS

(From "Business Week")

Probably no bonus will be given to the inspired printer who caused an American newspaper to say in a Paris dispatch that "General Gouraud at sunset rekindled the blame at the tomb of the Unknown Soldier."

Spies Promoters of Violence

(From report of La Follette Senate Committee on Industrial Espionage)

In the councils of the union the spy often assumes the role of the agent provocateur. He incites to violence, preaches strikes, inflames the hot-headed and leads the union to disaster. Spies attempt to call abortive and premature strikes which will result in crushing the union before it has become stronger. They seek to discredit the union by attempting to associate it with violence and sabotage. A Corporations Auxiliary Company spy sat in the meetings of the strike strategy committee of the Dodge local of the United Automobile Workers in 1936 and urged the use of force and violence. A Pinkerton spy in the International Association of Machinists in Atlanta sought to provoke a general strike. A National Metal Trades spy in the Black & Decker strike at Kent, Ohio, in 1936, urged his fellow unionists to dynamite the plant. The fact that strikes and violence increase the business of detective agencies is a contributing cause to this sort of conduct.

State Salary Hearings

Hearings are being held in San Francisco this week by Louis J. Kroeger, executive officer of the State Personnel Board, on the question of pay increases for various groups of state employees.

Representatives of the State Board of Equalization's liquor officers, Department of Motor Vehicles employees, highway and maintenance men, tug and dredger workers and employees on the San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge appeared before Kroeger.

The liquor enforcement officers asked that immediate recognition be given to a salary increase voted several weeks ago by the Personnel Board but held up by State Finance Director A. R. Stockberger pending completion of a co-ordinated study of all state salaries. The board voted to raise the pay from the present range of \$150 to \$180 a month to a range from \$190 to \$230 a month.



San Francisco
JOINT COUNCIL
of
TEAMSTERS

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SECRETARY - W. M. A. CONNOLLY
Office, 103 Labor Temple
Tel. UNDERhill 7797

Emblem of Teamsters, Chauffeurs,
Stablemen and Helpers
of America

'Buy American' Drive As Japanese Boycott

While demonstrators burned 200 cartons of Japanese-made goods at East Liverpool, Ohio, William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, pledged his organization's support in a campaign to enforce a nation-wide boycott against Japanese products.

Addressing a big rally of the National Brotherhood of Operative Potters, President Green urged a "Buy American" campaign as the most effective weapon.

As he spoke, the cartons of Nippon-made goods, voluntarily removed from 109 stores, burned in a huge bonfire at the city's edge.

"The A. F. of L., which never does anything by emotion, has declared in favor of a boycott against Japan until this unnecessary war against China ceases for two reasons," Green said.

"First, because it is ruthless, barbaric and reprehensible.

"Second, because Japan has established low standards of living and is manufacturing, shipping and selling goods in the United States at such low costs that it undermines the fine service offered by American manufacturers."

East Liverpool is the pottery capital of the United States, and its basic ceramic industry has suffered severely from the competition of cheap Japanese wares. Both organized employers and organized workers in the industry have declared for a boycott of Japanese products. The industry is strongly organized and the employers' association has dealt with the National Brotherhood of Operative Potters, an A. F. of L. affiliate, for thirty-seven years.

STEERING GEAR

One of the most important units of an automobile is the steering mechanism, and it is essential that it be mechanically perfect at all times, according to the California State Automobile Association. Striking the curb with a front wheel should be avoided, and even heavy pressure of wheel against curb may throw the system out of alignment.

NEWSPAPER DISTRIBUTORS

The Newspaper Distributors and Miscellaneous Circulation Employees' Union has voted to affiliate with the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Burr Fields, business agent, announced last week. New in the organized labor field, the local has built its membership up to more than 300 working under an A. F. of L. Federal charter.

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General Labor News

Workers Sue Ford for Million

Nine members and officials of the United Automobile Workers of America have sued the Ford Motor Company and Harry H. Bennett, so-called "personnel director," for a total of \$1,000,000 of damages.

These suits come from the fight outside the Ford River Rouge plant on May 28 of this year. Union organizers posted outside the plant to distribute leaflets were assaulted by the gang of plug-uglies known as "personal" workers in the Ford plants. Richard T. Frankenstein, who has had experience as center rush in a college football team, declared it was the worst beating he ever had taken in his life, as he was not merely knocked down, but held down and kicked.

William Meriweather charges that his back was broken; and Tony Marinovich that his skull was fractured. These two are suing for \$150,000 each. The other seven—Frankenstein, Reuther, Kanter, Jouday, Stickle, Sentman and Stella Michaellek—are suing for \$100,000 each.

Five-Day Week by Executive Order

Congressman Henry G. Teigan, Farmer-Labor member from Minnesota, has proposed in the House that President Roosevelt be asked to put the five-day week into effect in all federal services by executive order.

Governor Benson of Minnesota has put that state's employees on a five-day week, and Teigan wants the President to set a national example to industry.

Several five-day week bills for federal employees have been introduced, but none have come to debate.

Ford to Spend Forty Millions

Henry Ford has announced that he will spend \$40,000,000 next year increasing the size of the River Rouge plant. Expenditures for these purposes at the plant have amounted to about \$20,000,000 in the past two years.

Included in the program is what is said to be the largest blast furnace in the world, with a capacity of 1,000,000 tons a year.

It is believed in Detroit that the announcement of this program has been hastened by the announced determination of the United Automobile Workers of America to organize the Ford plants. Such expansion, it is held, will make jobs for great numbers of unorganized workers.

News Men Back on Job

Approximately two hundred employees of the Brooklyn "Daily Eagle," who had been on strike for nearly fourteen weeks, returned to work on Monday last as scheduled. The management of the paper and the New York Newspaper Guild signed an agreement last week.

End of "Red Squad" Sought

Scoring Portland's police "red squad" for "running wild" in its intimidation of liberals and liberal organizations, the Oregon committee of the Civil Liberties Union is pushing a drive to abolish the

squad. In co-operation with the local Lawyers' Guild, the committee is conducting an investigation into the squad's activities, following condemnation of police methods by the Methodist Ministers' Association. In a recent statement the Rev. Richard M. Steiner, chairman of the Oregon committee of the A.C.L.U. called for the disbandment of the red squad on the ground that "under the guise of fighting communism, which may or may not be a police function, the squad has abridged and violated the rights of thousands of citizens of this community."

Telegraphers and Postal Telegraph

The Commercial Telegraphers' Union entered into negotiations for a revision of its agreements with the Postal Telegraph Cable Company on December 15 in Washington with Trustee R. C. Kramer, the new executive in charge of the property. The C. T. U. committee is recommending drastic cuts in officialdom personnel, and cuts of from 20 to 40 per cent in salaries of those getting more than \$3000 a year, the savings going to lower paid employees.

Postal lost \$300,000 in the month of October, according to reports filed with the Federal Communications Commission.

The C. T. U. committee consists of General Chairman K. M. Whitten and Mary Sherran of Philadelphia, Harry Winer of Boston and International President Frank B. Powers.

Secretary of Labor Perkins

Sees Elimination of Sweatshops

Speaking to the National Lawyers' Guild gathered in a three-day conference in Washington, Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins declared:

"We are confident that the elimination of sweatshops and the provision of decent minimum conditions for employment will be legislated during the present administration."

The Christmas Spirit

Many employers in San Francisco, in spite of what has been termed the "recession," found it possible to deal liberally with their employees during the Christmas season.

One of these, the Acme Breweries, presented each of its employees with a bonus check for \$40, accompanied by a gift of a ten-pound turkey. The company's generosity also extended to the office force of the Brewers' Union.

Several of the unions which occupy offices in the Labor Temple also remembered the employees of the Temple with substantial monetary gifts, in accordance with their annual custom.

Slogan for 1938: "The union label, union card and union button."

Local Labor News

Warehousemen's Agreement

Said to be at a standstill, the negotiations between the Warehousemen's Union and the wholesale grocers for a new agreement to succeed the one which expires today were sought to be resumed this week. However, the president of the union, which is an affiliate of the Committee for Industrial Organization, "does not contemplate a strike or tie-up."

The union has rejected an offer of the employers to renew the present contract and has asked for a new agreement incorporating an increase in wages from 70 cents to 85 cents an hour minimum; the forty instead of the forty-four-hour week, to be worked on five consecutive days; pay for holidays that fall on working days; two weeks' instead of one week's vacation with pay, and a stricter hiring hall system that would confine employment largely to union members.

Forty-one warehouses on both sides of the Bay, employing some four hundred men, are involved.

"Committee of Forty-three"

Although the Labor Council has not yet determined to accept the invitation of the "Committee of Forty-three" to meet with a committee of that organization and representatives of the Committee for Industrial Organization for the purpose of discussing the feasibility of maintaining industrial peace in San Francisco and northern California, there have been meetings between the two latter groups. Little progress was made, however, in outlining a program.

The Labor Council's executive committee, representing American Federation of Labor unions, decided to contact the Building Trades Council and make further study before joining in the discussion. The "Committee of Forty-three" group would confer separately with the Labor Council representatives.

Schools May Be Picketed

The San Mateo Trades Council has protested against painting and plastering work being done by janitors and school workmen. The council demanded that this work be done by regular contractors, and declared that "unless trustees instruct the superintendent of schools to halt these practices we will consider strongly picketing the buildings where violations occur."

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Auto License Period Will Open Next Week

First on the order of business that will greet California motorists for the new year will be renewal of automobile registration and securing license plates for 1938.

Promptly on the morning of the first business day of the new year, Monday, January 3, the renewal period will open, to continue until midnight, February 4.

Motorists are urged by the California State Automobile Association to plan early application for their new plates, both to avoid the crowds and congestion of the closing days of the period and to guard against failure to apply within the time limit.

Delinquent applicants, it was pointed out, will be required to pay penalties provided by law, amounting to double the regular registration fee of \$3, and a 50 per cent increase in the vehicle license fee based on car value.

Postcard notices from the department of motor vehicles telling the total fees due for 1938 should be presented, together with registration certificates for 1937, when applying for renewal.

Applications for renewal of registration and issuance of license plates will be handled by the department at its various offices and by the Automobile Association for member motorists at thirty-three district offices.

Unemployment Benefits

California unemployed workers who have made contributions to the unemployment trust fund are asked to register for work at the office of the California State Employment Service nearest their homes. This request was made to insure prompt payment of unemployment benefits to this group of workers after January 1, 1938.

The Unemployment Reserves Act requires an individual to apply for work before he is permitted to apply for unemployment compensation. Immediately after making application for work the California State Employment Service will make every effort to place the individual in gainful employment. No benefits are paid, of course, while an individual is in gainful employment.

The offices of the California State Employment Service in San Francisco are located at 1690 Mission street, 142 Sansome street and 154 Sansome street.

DRAIN DIFFERENTIAL

The rear axle housing, or differential case, should be drained and flushed clean with flushing oil after each 5000 or 6000 miles of driving, according to the California State Automobile Association. Grease of the grade and quality recommended by the car manufacturer should be used.

PROGRESS OF BAKERS' INTERNATIONAL

Nearly 43,000 workers have become members of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union and over 120 new charters have been granted since January 1, 1937.

Steady progress is reported in the drive to bring all workers over which this A. F. of L. affiliate has jurisdiction into the union fold, and new victories are being chalked up each week by affiliated local unions, according to I. L. N. S.

Lawyers "Comparatively Illiterate"

In Labor Law, Says J. W. Madden

J. Warren Madden, chairman of the National Labor Relations Board, said at the National Lawyers' Guild Conference in Washington that he was very glad to see an association of lawyers paying close attention to labor law.

He recalled the pronouncement issued by a

bunch of corporation lawyers on the passage of the Wagner act, declaring that it violated the due process clause of the Constitution. The courts, including the Supreme Court, have not agreed with these pronouncements; and Madden declared that they were made by men who were "comparatively illiterate" in labor law.

The Safest Ride

(Beaumont, Texas, "Journal")

Railroad passenger traffic has been coming back in the last few years. Part of this is due to lower fares and part of it to the new equipment and faster schedules which the railroads have been adopting. But a good share must be attributed to the fact that travel by train is by far the safest form of travel in existence.

As a sample, consider this fact: During the first six months of 1937 not one passenger on any railroad in the United States lost his life in a train accident. Impressive as that record is, it becomes even more so when you realize that the railroads carried nearly 247,000,000 passengers in that time.

Such a safety record speaks volumes for the efficiency of modern railroad operation—and is an excellent indication that the railroads will continue to be our greatest mass transportation agency.

Sunshine-Health School

Interest in the new Sunshine-Health school, opened last August, at Twenty-fifth and Florida streets, reached a new high in the past month, when more than a thousand individual visitors from in and out of California called at the school.

Parents, pediatricians, psychologists and all-around educators, anxious to learn of the special facilities offered by the new public school, have occupied the attention of Miss Carrie Daly and Miss Mary Lahey, respective principals of the orthopedic and health divisions of the new school.

While the general purpose of the school to care for crippled children and those inclined towards ill health is well known, children in the neighborhood are mystified. Because of its exclusive features and its modern appointments it has been referred to as "the school for rich kids."

Not all the equipment in the new school has been furnished by the Board of Education. Civic groups and individuals have donated modern wheel chairs for moving children to the school yard or into the class rooms. Latest gifts were two chairs from the members of San Francisco Lodge No. 21, B'nai B'rith. The presentation was made by Attorney Norman Sanford Wolff, president of the fraternity, and received by C. Harold Caulfield on behalf of the Board of Education. The chairs were added to those previously contributed by the Federation of Women's Clubs, the Presidents' Assembly, and Mrs. Mary M. Fitz-Gerald, former deputy superintendent of schools.

"Substantial Charges" Against Harry Bridges

At a press conference last week Miss Frances Perkins, secretary of labor, announced that a hearing would be held on charges brought against Harry Bridges, C. I. O. official. She declined to say when and where the hearing would be held, but said it was routine procedure to take testimony when "substantial charges" are brought against a person.

A deportation warrant may be issued, Miss Perkins indicated, but if this is done it will be a formality to insure presence of witnesses.

She added that issuance of a warrant does not mean deportation is to take place.

While Miss Perkins' statement did not reveal the nature of the charges, or who brought them, it was believed that demands of Governor Martin of Oregon for federal action and a recent checkup on Bridges by immigration authorities in Seattle are back of the action.

The Old-Fashioned Way

Just as their ancestors met to devise ways of fighting the Indians, the citizens of Southbury, Conn., assembled recently in an old-fashioned New England town meeting and passed an ordinance designed to prevent the German-American Bund, a pro-Nazi organization, from establishing a summer camp in the Connecticut hills in that municipality.

This was the issue: The German-American Bund purchased 178 acres of land inside the town limits of Southbury and began to make plans for a camp. A zoning commission was appointed and it drew up a set of regulations zoning the town and making it impossible for the Nazis to build cabins and stage drills on the land they had purchased.

The town meeting—where everybody can speak as long and often as he chooses—was called to vote on the regulations, and when the last ballot had been hauled out of a carton labeled, "Fresh Ripe Tomatoes," the vote stood 142 to 91 in favor of the zoning ordinance.

No member of the German-American Bund was present.



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